LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

TERMS.

To city subscribers, six cents per week, paya-

To mail subscribers, three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

## PRICE ONE CENT

Samivel Veller's "governor" charged Samivel his son to beware of "vidders," but the following, from the New Orleans Bee, should warn "vidders" to beware of old gambles.

widders" to beware of old gentlemen:
On board of one of our river boats that arrived in the early part of last week were a large number of lady passengers, and an old gentleman of some sixty or seventy winters, whose polite and captivating manners made him the pet of the ladies.

pet of the ladies.

In tone, manner, and appearance, Colonel W. was the ne plus ultra of the homme comme if faut, and he was very fond of the ladies' acciety, surrounding them with the kindest attentions, and amusing them by his witty anecdotes and interesting stories, of which he had an abundant stock. His old age and venerable appearance obtained him the privilege of free access to the ladies' cabin, and where he passed most of his time during the voyage, pronounced by young and old the "nicost, dearest love of an old gentl-man" they had ever seen.

The Colonel had made himself so agreeable that, on the arrival of the boat, the captain

that, on the arrival of the boat, the captain thanked him for his exertions in relieving the ladies from the monotony of the voyage. But the Colonel did not consider his task at an end, and he put himself to the greatest trouble

and he put himself to the greatest trouble to see after the ladies' baggage, select a coach and see them safe at their destination, those who were unaccompanied by male friends. From many he obtained a pressing invitation to call and see them.

On Thursday he called on a party of ladies, and proposed to take them to the theatre that evening, to which they consented. He remained a long while, conversing with a widow lady, to whom he had made himself especially agreeable during the voyage. She had on her finger a valuable diamond ring, curiously mounted, that had been presented her by her husband on their wedding-day, and the Colonel expressing a desire to examine it, she drew the expressing a desire to examine it, she drew the ring off her finger, and handed it to him, and ring of her inger, and nanded it to him, and he began telling an anecdote about another ring. As they went on chatting most agreeably, the lady remarked, that to her great annoyance she had lost the key of her watch, and could not wind it up. After trying his own key, which would not fit, the obliging old Colonel volunteered to take the watch to a jew-Colonel volunteered to take the watch to a jew-eller's, and get a suitable key for it; he would bring it back when he would call for the ladies in the evening. The widow handed him the watch, with a gold chain, elasp, and locket, attached, and the Colonel left.

tached, and the Colonel left.

Evening came, and the ladies waited in vain for the Colonel uptil half past eight o'clock, when they concluded that something had happened, and they gave up the idea of going to the theatre. The widow lady then recollected that her old friend had not returned her diamond ring before leaving. This was the last she saw of him. The lady is very anxious to know what has become of the dear old Colonel, of whom she has the greatest opinion, notwith of whom she has the greatest opinion, notwith-standing his absence of mind or forgetfulness. She thinks some accident must have happened to him. Some matter of fact friends hinted something about "an old sharper," "cute trick," &c., and induced her to consult the police, but with no effect as yet.

DETERMINED TO BE MARRIED.

A CANADA EPISODE. On Saturday a countryman by the name of Thomas Bushley, from the neighborhood of Scarboro', took it into his head to see the "lions" of Toronto. In the course of his peregrinations through the city, he visited various taverns and saloons, where he imbibed somewhat freely. As a consequence of this indulgance, he became in tayvary parlance, somewhat somewaat freely. As a consequence of this in-dulgence, he became, in tavern parlance, some-what "elevated;" and falling into the bands of some of those kind people who make it their business to take care of the "greenhorns" so situated, he was introduced to the denizens of a house of bad repute. While there, the idea a house of bad repute. While there, the dea took possession of his mind very strongly that it was "not good for man to be alone," expressing his determination to be married that very day. Accordingly, after a careful acrutiny of the young ladies present, he pitched upon one whom he thought would make him a suits ble mate, and without more ado "popped the question." The girl, desirous of humoring the

question." The girl, desirous of humoring the joke, ultimately gave her consent. A two-horse cab was called, and the two set forth in quest of a proper person to tie the knot.

After driving about for some hours, at a cost to the love-sick swain of four dollars, an individual was found who want through a correspondent vidual was found who went through a cereme ny, and afterwards furnished the fair damsel with the "marriage lines." The countryman expressed himself satisfied. He remained in expressed nimest satisfied. He remained in the house till evening, when he took his de-parture; but prior to leaving, he handed over his watch to "his wife," telling her to take care of it, and promising to return in his wagon on Tuesday, and convey her to his home. He reor it, and promising to return in is suggested to the house, however, last night, and demanded his watch. The girl, determined to carry out the joke, refused to give it up. The matter by some means was brought under the notice of the police, and the girl was arrested. On being called on for an explanation, she told On being called on for an explanation, she tost the story we have related, and it was not de-nied by the man; but on further consideration she produced the bogus certificate. Under the circumstances, it was not thought expedient to detain her in custody, and she was released on giving bail to appear before the Police Magis-trate this morning.—Toronto Leader.

A man, who usually spends his winters in the almshouse, at Newburyport, Mass., got drunk the other day, and received the usual sentence—four months to the almshouse. His sentence—four months to the almshouse. His employer rebuked him for his apparent folly. He replied: "Last winter I had first-rate quarters there, and I didn't know how long I should have work, and thought as there was a great rush there this winter, that I must go early, before it was crowded and I lost my rooms, therefore I got drugh?" I recomb rooms, therefore I got drunk." It proved to be a matter of arrangement between his brother : he was to got drunk, his brother was to complain and get the witness fee, and both of them, as soon as they could, were to get into the workhouse together.

A lady, at her marriage, requested the clergy man to give out to be sung by the choir, the hymn commencing:

"This is the way I long have sought, And mourned because I found it not.

## ational Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860. Vol. I.

No. 21.

NOTICE. SPALDING'S

CELEBRATED PREPARED

PREPARED

SPALDING'S

GLUE

Only 15 cents per bottle, at BONTZ & GRIF-FITH'S, No. 369 Seventh street, between I and K streets.
Warranted the Genuine Spalding Glue.

HENRY JANNEY,

No. 348 Penneylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C., MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES, HAS at all times a sufficient force of the most experienced hands to make promptly to order every variety of work in his line. He has on his shelves a very good supply of work of his own make. Also, a general supply of Northern work, direct from the Manufacturers, as well as from Austion and assures the subject has been Auction, and assures the public that no house in this or any other city can supply, WHOLE-SALE or RETAIL, at lower rates. nov 26

MERCHANT TAILORING. THE advertiser respectfully invites the atten-

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

He has always on hand goods suitable for the season, which he would be pleased to make up to order on as liberal terms as any other establishment in this city.

E. M. DREW, Agent,
C street, next to Bank of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY. TOE CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crusts for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUS-SELL'S, corner of Twelfth afid F streets, at the nov 30-1m

GAS FIXTURES! THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED

IN THIS CITY. THOSE who desire to select from new patterns

with the advantage of a reduction in prices, will call early and examine. We would also call the attention of persons about introducing gas into their dwellings to our increased facilities, and consequent low prices,

for this branch of our trade.

Inviting all who deeler their work done promptly, and free from gas leakages, to call at 269 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side. nov 26 J. W. THOMPSON & CO.

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Bathing Sponges, Velvet Sponges, Bath
Gloves.
Brown Windsor Soap, Honey Soaps.
Lubin's Soaps and Extracts.

Genuine German Cologne, all sizes, wick-ers and plain bottles. Bazin's Soaps and Extracts. Phalon's Soaps and Extracts. Pomades of all kinds.

Hair Tonics, &c.
With a full assortment of new Perfumery. Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes. Fresh Medicines, Pure Chemicals, &c.

Just received at GILMAN'S

New Drug Store, 350 Penn. Av. Congress, Empire, Saratoga, Bedford, Blue Lick, and White Sulphur Waters, always or

DOCTOR JOSEPH T. HOWARD. OFFICE No. 366 Fifth street, between G and H streets, and at Shuman's Drug Store, under the Clarendon Hotel. dec 4—6m

BOARDING, By the Day, Week, or Month, with or without

MRS. M. A. MILLS, baving taken and fitted pleasant house, No. 504 Pennsylvania avenue, hird door east of Third street, between the St. Charles Hotel and Adams's Express Office, near the Capitol and railroad depot, is now prepared to accommodate Transient or Permanent Guests with pleasant rooms, with or without Board.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

CHOW CHOW, PICCOLILLY, American. CHOW CHOW, PICCOLILLY, PICCOLILLY, White and Brown ONIONS,

English.

Sauces. Worcestershire Sauce, Soyer's Sultana, Read-ing, Harvey, and Anchovy SAUCES. For sale by JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh nov 26 streets, south side.

HAMSI HAMSII HAVE in store Maryland New HAMS, sugarcured, prepared for family use. JESSE B. WILSON,

327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.

DR. W. P. McCONNELL,

SURGEON DENTIST, continues his operations at his old stand on Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of the St. Charles Hotel, where he pleased to have a call from all persons desiring anything done in his line of business.

## EDMUND F. BROWN.

Notary Public, Commissioner of the Court of Claims and for the State of California, and Attorney for business in the several Depart-

ments, IS prepared to take Depositions for the Court of Claims, and the Courts in the several States and Territories; and also to act as Counsellor and Attorney for business before the different

and Attorney for business before the dimerent Departments of Government.

Deeds, Wills, and other Writings, prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.

Office, 402 F street, next to Seventh street, op-posite the Post Office and Patent Office. dec 4-2aw3m

W. KRZYZANOWSKI. Seventh Street Crockery Depot, 383 Seventh street, (under Dorsey's Hotel,) of the Plates," Washington, D. C.

CROCKERY, Glass, Cutlery, Conl-Oil Lamps Kerosene and Coal Oil, at lowest prices.

"LINCOLN STOMACH BITTERS." ONLY sold at the store of W. Gerecke, No. 493 Eighth street, below Pennsylvania avenue. Also, a great supply in apported of Switz and Linburg Cheese, Sa.

Swits and Linburg Uneces, and Holl. Herrings, &c., for sale.

W. GERLOKE.

AT FRANCIS'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, 490 Seventh street,

Ago Screeth street,

OU can find a complete assortment of Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver planet
Ware, Britannia, Block Tin, and Japanned Ware,
Door Mats, Table Mate, Feather Dusters, Clocks,
and all the useful articles for Housekeeping,
together with Ladies' Satchels, Card Cases,
Purses, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c.,
&c., all selected with great care, bought for
cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.
Purchasers will do well to remember Purchasers will do well to rem FRANCIS'S

House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh stree

HAVE furnished my agent, L A M M O N D,
Seventh street, with a large stock of Toys and
Fancy Notions, with orders to sell them cheaper
than any other house in the ity, for cash,
dec 17—3t

KRISS KRINGLE.

## LADD, WEBSTER, & CO.'S IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING

MACHINES. few of the many reasons why these Sewing Machines are preferred above all others. They are remarkably simple in their con-struction. A child can operate them, and understand the mechanism.

They are the strongest Sewing Machine made. It is almost impossible to break or get them out of order.

them out of order.

3. They are sure in their operation; finishing the work in a uniformly perfect manner.

4. They make a tight lock-stitch, alike on both sides of the work, which cannot be unrawelled.

5. They stitch, hemp bind, fell, run, and gather, without basting.

6. They sew equally well the lightest and the hemiest fabrics.

7. They sew over the heaviest seams without changing the tension or breaking the finest

8. They use any No. of Cotton, Thread, or

8. They use any No. of Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.

9. They use a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.

10. The needle has a perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.

11. They have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.

12. They was easily and almost neighbor.

12. They run easily and almost noiseless.

13. They are not liable to oil the dress of the operator.

14. They do not require a screw-driver to set

15. They do not have to be taken apart to oil or clean.

16. They do not form ridges on the under side

16. They do not form ridges on the under side

of the work, nor ravel out, nor are they waste-ful of thread, as is the case with all chain-stitch 17. They are capable of doing a greater range

of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Sewing Machine, as is proved by the result of our challenge for a trial, which has never been

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO., 348 Pennsylvania avenue, Janney's Store.

Fine Old Whisky.

O BARRELS FINE OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 barrels superior old Bourbon do.
5 barrels Gibson's XXXX old rye do.
10 do. do. XXX do. do.
20 do. do. XXX do. do.
40 do. do. do. do. XXX do. XX do. X do. do. 50 do medium Rye and Bourbon do. 100 dozen old Cabinet, Rye, and Bourbon Whisky.

25 five gallon demijohns very superior old In store, and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisians avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Bank of Washington.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Green Beans, Fresh Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Asparagus, Capers and Olives, Spanish do. Almonds, French Peas, Mushrooms, Olives Stuffed in Oil. New Raisius, Almonds,
Dates, Prunes, Figs, &c.
For sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,

353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

CANDLES AND OIL.
20 cases Paratine Candles. 20 boxes Sperm Candles. 50 boxes Adamsantine Candles. 50 boxes Hotel Candles. 1 cask Coal Oil, for burning. Lard, Whale and Sperm Oil. Just received, and for sale by

E. E. WHITE & CO.,

No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth

and Seventh streets, opposite Bank

G. W. DUTTON,

BUTCHER AND VICTUALLER,

F street, (north side,) near Eleventh. THE subscriber has opened a regular Family Market on F street, near Eleventh street, where he is prepared to furnish Meats of all kinds, Vegetables, Oysters, Butter, Eggs, and every description of Family Provisions, for family use, and respectfully solicits a share of the public

He still continues to carry on the Butchering business at his stands, No. 7 in the Centre Market, and No. 46 in the Northern Liberties Market, where he will always be found on market days, ready to supply his customers with choice Meats. G. W. DUTTON.

ENGLISH CARRIAGE VARNISH

FOR sale by CHARLES STOI

POTASH AND PEARLASH,

FOR sale by CHARLES STOTT, Droggist, No. 375 Penn. avenue, nearly opposit nov 26—tawlm National Hotel.

CALL at LAMMOND'S, 484 Seventh street dec 17-3t KRISS KRINGLE.

D. KOLE'S BALSAMIC LUNG INVIGORATOR CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Co'ds, Affec-"make every one its frie: d, being agreeable and certain to cure. Price 50 crnts.

"r sale by Mesern. Gilman, Stott, Clark, Maira, Ford, Kidwell, Thompson, Bidgenov 20

SARGAINS AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE.

No. 406 Seventh street, near E. I AM now offering my large stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hata, and Caps, at re-markably low prices, in order to decrease my

markaniy low principles and parge stock.

N. B. All persons in want of Clothing and Furnishing Goods will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell lower than any other house in town.

Don't forget the name and number.

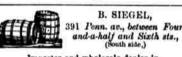
J. H. SMITH, Clothier,

dec 7-1m 460 Seventh st., op. Post Office

NEW MESS MACKEREL, &c., &c. 5 Barrels New No. 1 Mess Mackerel. 20 barrels Large New No. 1 Mackerel. 100 Halves, Quarters, and Eighths Barrels New Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.

5,000 pounds Large Fat Codfish. 5 tierces No. 1 Salmon. 25 kits No. 1 S lmon. 50 boxes Scaled Herrings.

200 barrels No. 1 rt. John's Alewives. 200 barrels No. 1 Gibbed Herring. For sa's by E. E. WHITE & CO., For sa'e by E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth
and Seventh streets, opposite Bank
dec 15 of Washington.



Importer and wholesale dealer in WINE, BRANDY, GIN, CORDIAL, &c.

DRUGGISTS, Grocers, and Liquor Dealers, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I will sell the goods direct from the Custom-House at New York prices.
Old Cincionati Rye Whisky always on hand, with a choice assortment of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Cordials &c. dec 3—3m

JOHN R. ELVANS,

309 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Between Ninth and Tenth streets, DEALER IN

COACH AND CABINET HARDWARE,

BAR-IRON, STEEL, &c.

SIGN OF THE ARM AND HANNER. nov 26-1meod.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. Corner of Indiana avenue and S.cond street, Washington, D. C.



BOOKS, Pamphlets, Wood Engravings, and C. W. MURRAY, Stereotyper.

NOTICE WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which adopted, six years ago, of selling cash, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am constantly supplied with a very large stock of those fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75—which I have been selling for many years—as well as the very best quality of Patent Leather GAIT-ERS, at \$3.50. Fine French Calfskin Gaiters, from \$2.50. from \$2 to \$2.50.

Terms cash. No extra charge in order to off-

set bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS OF WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, AND VICINITY.

WE invite the attention of housekeepers t our very large and beautiful stock of China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Which is now rendered complete in every depart

which is now reduced complete it every department by our recent importations.

We deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles, as we have everything that is usually kept in the China business, from rich decorated French China Dinner and Tea Sets, to the ordinary China Dinner and Tea Sets, to the ordinary Earthen Ware; and, as we import the majority of our goods, we are prepared to furnish the best quality, either to the wholesale or retail trade, as low as any of the importing houses of Balti-

English and American Cutlery of superior quality.
Also, Horn, Buck, and Cocoa-handled Cutlery,

from the same factories.
Silver-plated Ware on fine albata, warranted.
A large stock of Coal Oil Lamps, numerous

Parlor Lamp-shades and Chimneys. as Globes.

h Glasses, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.
C. S. FOWLER & CO.,

dec 4-co. 504 Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th street. Some Opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

SELECTED VERBATIM PROM HIS SPEECHES, AND

PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION. "I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. We must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or courts. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and courts—not to overthrow the Constitution, but overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution!"—Speech at Cincinnati, September 18, 1859.

"I hold myself under constitutional obliga-tions to allow the people in all the States, with-out interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly—altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that matter (slavery.)"—Spech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.

"While it (slavery) drives on in its state of purposes as it is now driving, and as it has

progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation nutil it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day or in two will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peace-ful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time, I have no doubt."—Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object."—Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

"I have intimated that I thought the sgits tion (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the fur-ther spread of it, and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed for-ward until it shall become alike lawful in all ward until it said become aline lawful in an interstance, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction; and when I desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done. It is not true that our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. Understand the sense in which he puts it—he assumes that slavery is a rightful thing within itself—was introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The exact truth is, that they found the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty—the absolute impossibility of its immediate removal."—Speech at Allon, Oct. 18, 1858.

' Let me say I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did now exist among us, we should not in-stantly give it up. This I believe of the masses, North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold slave: der any circumstances; and would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were now out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel

"When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not do-ing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me. ing what I should not know how to do mysel.
If all earthly power were given me, I, should
not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all their
slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own
native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me, that whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. they were all landed there in a day, they would perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to de-nounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feel-ing, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that sys-tems of gradual emancipation might be adopt rate; yet the point is not clear enough to de gradual emancipation might be adopt ed; but for that tardiness in this respect, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the "When they remind us of their constitutional

rights, I acknowledge them, not gradgingly, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugi-tives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery that our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an

innocent one."-Speech at Ottowa, Ill., Aug.

Every other day and once a week advertise-cents, fifty per cent. advance on the above.

Inserted as reading matter, ten cente a line. Church and other notices, and wants, twenty-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. 

One square, five days..... One square, six days.
One square, two weeks.
One square, three weeks.

Ten lines or less constitute a square.

One square, one month.....

21, 1868.
" Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union, save and except this very institu-tion of slavery? What is it that we hold most dear amongst us? Our own liberty and prosperity. What has ever threatened our liberty and prosperity, save and except this institution of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery—by spreading it out, and making it

to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery—by spreading it out, and making it bigger?

"You may have a wan or camear on your person, and not be able to cut it out, lest you bleed to death; but aurely it is no way to cure it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole body. That is no proper way of treating what you regard as a wrong."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858.

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself) believe that the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law. As the right is constitutional, I agree that the legislation shall be granted to it, and that not that we like the institution of slavery. We profess to have no taste for running and catching negroes; at least, I profess no taste for that job at all. Why, then, do I yield support to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not understand that the Constitution, which guaranties that right, can be supported without it."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 858.

"The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong, and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look

The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look upon it as being a moral, social, and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any astisfactor way and to all existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all
the constitutional obligations thrown about it.
Yet having a due regard for these, they desire
a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it
should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong;
and one of the methods of treating it as a
wrong is to make provision that it shall grow
no larger. If there be a man among us who
does not think that the institution of slavery is
wrong in any of the aspects of which I have
spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be
with us. And if there be a man amongst us
who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to dieregard its actual presence among ns, and the who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to dis-regard its actual presence among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a sat-isfactory way, and to disregard the constitu-tional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858.

"We the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to "stand by our guns," to be patient and firm, and in the by our guns," to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may, according to the examples degenerated may, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no dif-ference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognise and of circumstances. We mean to recognise and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly.—Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

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